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THE
KOREA MISSION FIELD.

VOL. VI.

SEOUL, KOREA, APRIL 1, 1910.

No. 4.

“And the sight of the Glory of the Lord was like a devouring fire, on the top of the mount in the eyes of the children of Israel.”

In one church, M. E., in Seoul, 643 new believers have been recorded since the work began in the Fall, those coming in to all the churches have not been reported, but numbers actually known considerably exceed 1,200.

76,066 entire days of evangelistic work have been pledged, mostly by men at the great conferences in different parts of the country, and there are tens of thousands more in all the little groups in every province, reports of which come scattering in to different missionaries.

At the men's Bible class in Taigu which had an enrollment of 500 and an evening attendance of 1,500, 3,000 days of work were promised, and 16,432 Marks were bought.

At an audience of 1,800 men in Pyeng Yang 22,150 days of evangelistic work were promised. The pledges were written on slips of paper and handed in. At one church in this city 700 enquirers have been brought in, and in the five Presbyterian churches, up to the 24th of Feb., 1,610 new believers had been reported. Classes are held every day for their instruction and help. No revival meetings have been held anywhere, all is the result of personal individual work done by Koreans.

Mr. Miller of the British and Foreign Bible Society, reports as follows: “We are printing our seventh hundred thousand of Mark's Gospels. The fifth was shipped by rail as fast as they were bound. A lot came on by express to be in time for the closing of the Syen Chun and Taiku classes.”

PUBLISHED MONTHLY at Seoul in the interest of all the Evangelical Missions in Korea.

EDITED by LILLIAS H. UNDERWOOD.

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Dr. A. R. LEONARD, 150 Fifth Ave., New York, Rev. J. E. McCULLOCH, 346 Public Square, Nashville, Tenn., Mr. J. P. DURHAM, 1155 W. 30th St., Indianapolis, Ind. or R. O. REINER, Business Manager, Seoul.

An enclosure from Dr. H. K. Carroll informs us that the Program Committee of the Fourth Ecumenical Methodist Conference had a meeting in New York, Jan. 4th, and drew up a Provisional Program. We should like to know when and where this is to be held. We are much indebted to Dr. Carroll for the above report of progress.

We are delighted to learn that Mr. Gillett who has just returned to Korea has brought with him \$10,000 gold for the Industrial Educational equipment of the Korean Y. M. C. A.

A reception was given, to welcome Mr. and Mrs. Gillett at the Y. M. C. A.

Dr. Gale left for Japan in March, with the intention of bringing back a valuable addition to our Mission force, another lady worker, who is at present Miss Sayles of England. Both have the hearty good wishes of the community, which congratulates itself upon this acquisition.

The Rev. George T. B. Davis left Seoul, with Mrs. Davis on March 1st to rejoin the Chapman party. He has spent 3 months in Korea, has visited most of the stations and addressed thousands of Koreans. He has been untiring in his efforts, indefatigable in service, in severest weather travelling thro the country, sharing all sorts of discomforts and hardships with the missionaries, and his presence has been an immense inspiration to both natives and missionaries. His enthusiasm and sympathy have been a constant encouragement and help to us all. We wish to voice the heartfelt thanks of all to Mr. and Mrs. Davis, and to Dr. Chapman and Mr. Alexander who spared him from their own work, and paid the entire expense of his mission here. We feel sure this sacrifice will be repaid in the added interest Mr. Davis will be able to bring in his story of what he has seen of God's work in Korea.

May God speed Mr. and Mrs. Davis as they go on to other work, and follow them with richest blessings.

We wish to acknowledge with many thanks the card of Mr. Allen Owen Gamble, son of Rev. and Mrs. Foster Kirk Gamble of Songdo. The young man made his first appearance on Feb. the 8th, 1910.

To the Rev. and Mrs. Alexander Pieters of Seoul was born a little son on Feb. the 25th, 1910.

Songdo and Seoul are to be congratulated.

In February word was sent to the government that 400,000 "incendiary" pamphlets were being scattered broadcast thro the country. There was considerable amusement in

official and other circles, when it was discovered that the dangerous papers were only Mark's gospels. For "incendiary," see Luke 12:48.

God divided Gideon's band when He intended to give His people a great victory. He reduced them again and again until the 10,000 who started out, were diminished to a meagre 300 and then He disarmed them, giving them only trumpets, empty vessels, and lights. It looks from this as tho He were on the point of bestowing a glorious victory on His church in Korea, if we are to judge by the way He is reducing our forces. Not only has He called away to higher service an unusual number of most valuable workers during the last year, but for various good reasons, a large number of missionaries are leaving the field for the home land this Spring. Probably we are not advised of all who are going, but the list is sufficiently appalling.

Mr. and Mrs. Whittemore left Syen Chun early in March, Miss Chase of the same station was to follow them very soon, and Mr. Lampe, also Syen Chun starts for America in a short time to return in the Fall with a new and better Lampe. On account of serious ill-health, Rev. Graham Lee and family of Pyeng Yang, left for America early in March. Mr. Bernheisel of Pyeng Yang with his family is leaving this Spring on furlough. Miss Best of Pyeny Yang leaves for 4 months. Mr. and Mrs. Clark of Seoul, Dr. W. D. Reynolds of Chunju and Mr. Becker (M. E.) of Pyeng Yang, with their families are also leaving on furlough, Mrs. Moffett returns to her aged parents who are both in precarious health, while Dr. Moffett is docketed for the Conference to Edinburgh. Miss Wambold of Seoul, has a similar destination.

Fusan also loses two missionary families. To those who are tempted to lean on an arm of flesh this looks like disaster, especially when we consider Pyeng Yang station which suffers the greatest loss, and will be left for four months at least, almost empty of evangelistic men missionaries who know the language, unless other stations, which are all short handed, can supply their loss. It is difficult to see what is to be done; but we can only conclude it is another case of the Lord and Gideon, against the host of the Midianites. It is a privilege to be one of the "300," and we must look well to our *trumpets, our empty vessels, and our lights, and fall on the enemy at the word of the Lord.*

The need of a religious journal in the vernacular, for the Korean Christians has long been felt, and last summer the Presbytery decided to have such a publication as soon as funds could be collected and necessary arrangements made. As a result the first issue of the "Yaihan Yesu Kyo Hoibo"—the Korean Church Recorder—is already in the hands of the people.

The paper is under the care of a special committee of the Presbytery, among whom are Drs. Gale and Underwood, Pastor Han Syok Chun and Elder Chum Ik No.

Pastor Han, well known to most of the missionaries, as a capable energetic and devoted man is the editor.

The aim of this paper is in no sense political, but rather, to fill the place which most of our American religious weeklies occupy in the homes of the people. It will be distinctively a church organ, a medium of intercommunication between all parts of the church, it will, contain the news of the church and the world both home and foreign, and articles, instructive and educational as well as religious, aiming to lead the native church on to higher and better things in every phase of its life.

Let the missionaries see to it that it is kept supplied with the freshest and most inspiring Christian news, and with articles which shall not only enlighten and uplift, but

which shall make it so attractive that it will be welcomed in every household, both Christian and heathen. Neither Pastor Han nor the Committee, alone can make this paper what it should be, that will depend largely upon the self-sacrificing enthusiastic assistance of the missionaries.

Mr. Abram Edward Cory from China paid a visit to Seoul and the North of Korea in February, in the interests of the Centenary Conference Committee, for the promotion of Bible study. Mr. Cory came to look into the methods of Bible study in Korea, especially our system of Bible conferences, held for leaders in the large centers, and for circuits and local country churches in the small towns and villages. Mr. Cory was much impressed by what he saw. He was also delighted with the simple Korean alphabet and thinks there would be great possibilities in view could it be adapted to the Chinese. Romanization has he believes, proved an entire failure, but could a few Chinese sounds not represented in our Kukman be supplied by the addition of some simple characters, this might be used and thus immensely facilitate the spread of the gospel, among the poor and ignorant people of China.

Could the masses of that enormous population read the gospel for themselves! It makes the pulses leap to catch a glimpse of the vista which reaches out immeasurably before the mind's eye at such a suggestion.

We believe that it can and will be done, that God has prepared this key to His word ready to be used when the people are ready for it, and that He will bless great China thro little Korea, as he loves to use the weak things and the despised, yea and the things that are not to bring to nought mighty strongholds of sin and error.

The number of days of work pledged, and of Mark's Gospels sold, are rolling up to tens and hundreds of thousands, and now are beginning to fall the first drops of the showers of blessing, in the reports from many directions of precious outpourings of the Spirit. The list of new believers grows daily, and is now well on in the thousands. Those of us who read the reports as they come in day after day, are thrilled and awed to watch the progress of the Spirit's power in this land.

It is not improbable that some who see the rather startling statistics on the first page of this paper, of the tens of thousands of days of evangelistic work pledged, may be doubtful whether most of those promises are kept. But those who see the way in which they are given, and the way in which they are being regarded, cannot doubt long whether these people are in earnest. Many a missionary can testify, that over and again, men have promised less than they intended, for fear they might not be able to keep religiously too great a pledge. We beg the sceptical to read the "Notes from the Stations," and Mr. Davis' account of what he has seen and heard as he has travelled thro Korea, from North to South and East to West.

Some of the people of Chandari, near Seoul, who have often heard the gospel story and have been putting off their surrender to a more convenient season, now say that if a million are coming in this year their case is hopeless, no use trying to hold out against the tide any more. They have therefore concluded they might as well yield themselves up to the Lord at once.

On the evenings of the 23rd and 24th of February the mothers and wives of members were entertained at the Y. M. C. A. building. There were in all 2,000 women of the upper classes, most of them unbelievers. Music was supplied by a Korean band, and by the young girls of the Northern and Southern Methodist schools, who sang very sweetly. They were addressed

by Miss Snook of Pyeng Yang on the 23rd and by Miss Estey of Pyeng Yang on the 24th. On both evenings stereopticon exhibitions were given, and each woman was handed a tract as she left the house.

Sunday, the 27th of February was observed everywhere as a day of prayer for students in schools and colleges. A number of crowded meetings were held during the day, at the Y. M. C. A. in Seoul. They were addressed by Korean and Foreign speakers. At each meeting a show of hands was called for of those who wished to become Christians. Names and addresses were recorded of 257.

We have received from the English church mission a print of the Saviour bearing His cross, with the words, in native script, underneath, of Matt. 16:24. The tract is a little longer than a sheet of foolscap, the text printed in beautiful clear large type and will, we are sure, be pleasing to Koreans who delight in such things to fasten on their walls. It makes a very inexpensive and acceptable little souvenir from pastors to leaders, helpers and others, only we shall need to guard against the tendency to make too much of pictures of our Lord.

The Treasurer of the General Council wishes to call the attention of those who have not yet paid their dues that the funds on hand are insufficient for the printing of the minutes of the meeting of 1909. The calendars were mailed before Christmas to all the stations in Korea, but many have not yet responded by sending in their dues. The assessment this year is seventy five *sen* for each single person, and one *yen* and a half for each married couple. Kindly do not delay any longer.

Will those also who have not yet contributed their share toward the liquidation of the Council's indebtedness to the Methodist Publishing House, do so soon, in order that the settling of the matter may not be delayed.

ALEX. A. PIETERS,
Treasurer.

NOTES FROM STATIONS.

YENG BYEN.

Mr. Morris sends the following: The men's class that was held in Yeng Byen during the latter part of January, while not as largely attended as was expected, was one of real blessing. The members studied most earnestly, and the evening services increased in power as the class drew to a close. A number of the brethren became deeply convicted of sin, and with deep sorrow confessed, and sought forgiveness, at the same time promising to make restoration as far as possible to those they had wronged. The night we closed the members pledged to give in voluntary preaching enough days to make more than one man's time for a whole year, and we expect that all over the district this will be duplicated until the days given in voluntary preaching will equal the full time of several men.

PYENG YANG.

Miss Best writes: The Korean New Year season according to time honored custom, is the occasion again of special evangelistic efforts in this city. Evangelistic meetings are held every evening at all of the

five churches. In the morning a Bible study class for men is conducted at the Fifth Church and another class for women at the Women's Bible Institute at half past one. As many of the men and women of the Bible study classes as have the time gather at Central Church for a season of prayer and then scatter to all directions of the city to tell the gospel story to unbelievers. Passing along the streets one can see Christian men in communication with shop-keepers, or giving out tracts to travelers as they come along the roads leading into the city; women also in companies of two or three may be seen going in and out of the gates that leads to the inner apartments of the city houses. School boys at the noon hour and after school hours claim their share in the good work. Deaf and blind, and dumb must be the person who escapes all knowledge of what the Christians are trying to do in the city.

Some of the men have been working quietly since early last fall. To their quiet purpose has been added the enthusiasm of the Million Movement—giving new impetus to the evangelistic spirit that promises to be instrumental in God's hands in bringing about a greater ingathering than ever the city has known. Already the Koreans say there are over a thousand who have professed interest. Last Sabbath in one church at three services 140 men and women came forward to signify their desire to become Christians. Their names and places of residences were taken by the church officers and they will be gathered into classes for instructions. During ten days of the New Year at evening meetings and Sabbath services at Central Church 683 men and women have publicly acknowledged a desire to become Christians. At last Sabbath service the main body of the church on the men's side was pretty well filled with new people. The effect upon the congregational singing was peculiar, the volume of sound coming from the corner in front, near the platform where the school boys sat, and from the rear of the church where the Christian men were crowded in along the wall and under the gallery. Pastor Kil called on the new people to sing one verse of the hymn by themselves. Except from a few bold spirits who were not afraid to venture, came no sound. Mr. Kil urged them, saying "Just open your mouths and let whatever sound *will* come out, and if you *mean* it for worship God will accept it." Then he called on the whole congregation, and how they did sing!

In the Bible study classes referred to, about 700 men and women have been studying. They are an earnest body of people, among them *many* personal workers who are seeking by the study of God's Word, to prepare themselves the better to live it and proclaim it.

Pastor Kil at the mid-day prayer-meeting at Central Church, sometimes give a short talk on methods in personal work. Great use is being made of tracts. One missionary family has distributed among Korean workers for their use 4,400 tracts. 73,000 tracts have been printed by the Academy press, nearly all of which have been distributed.

The happiness shining from the faces of many of the Christians tells its own story, that "It is more blessed to give than to receive." For all the effort they put forth they receive a hundred fold in joy and happiness.

NOTES FROM THE HOSPITAL.

The attendance at the hospital last month (January) was over 1,000, not including nearly 300 who came with the sick. This month the attendance is larger and increasing.

The spiritual help the staff has received from the evangelistic meetings and the winter classes is evident by a more constant and enthusiastic attention to the spiritual as well as the physical needs of the patients.

5,000 copies of a special tract have been printed for use in the hospitals and all are pushing its distribution in aid of the Million Movement.

Among the interesting cases may be mentioned two blind women whose physical sight has been restored and who have been converted and have received spiritual sight.

NOTES FROM THE SCHOOLS.

The Girls' Academy closed the winter term Feb. 16th. About 150 girls were in attendance during the term. The last three days of the term were devoted to Bible study only, the girls assembling in the morning for prayer and study, led by different missionaries and some of the leading Koreans.

The last afternoon was given to a display of sewing done by the girls. The mothers of the girls, the church officers, and missionaries were invited to the school to see the Korean articles of clothing that the girls had made for the occasion. Great praise was bestowed upon the fine work that some of the girls had done. Besides Korean clothing and embroidery there were a few pieces of foreign embroidery and knitting, which had been very well done by some of the girls in the sewing department of the school.

Miss Best also says in another letter Feb. 23rd. Our class for city women closed to-day. There was an enrollment of 450 women the highest number we have ever had. Mrs. Swallen, Miss Butts, and I, did the teaching with five of our best Korean women; and enjoyed it thoroughly, for the women seemed so much in earnest about study.

PYENG YANG, M. E.

Mrs. Noble of the M. E. Church writes: Days of service given freely for preaching Jesus, have been given in most our Churches, but statistics are not now at hand for giving sum totals. Among the multitude of offerings of day's work for the Master, these two incidents have come to us, spontaneously. Classes composed of 270 persons contributed days of preaching amounting to days of service of one man for 16 years. A congregation of 225 promised days of service equalling the service of one man for 14 years.

The following notes of victory have just come to hand. At a small town in Whanghai Province, Paksi, aged fifty-three, was born blind. She earned her living through sorceries and was famous all

through that section of the country. She made much money by her sorceries, but God's word convicted her and she became converted. She cast aside all of her evil practices, and became a mill grinder, grinding the grain between the two round stones; and was very zealous in the Church work. Towards the erection of a new Church she contributed one *yen*, from money earned by grinding grain.

From Kobangko, Whanghai Province, a woman, seemingly possessed, and wildly insane, suffering much, was brought by her friends to the Church at Sin Kay and left there. For a week, the pastor and his wife with the Church members prayed earnestly for her, and sang the hymns vigorously—praising God. They say, that because of their faith and the fervency of their prayers, the Lord answered and saved. The evil sickness was driven away, and the woman became strong and now is a sincere Christian, working for the Master, and leading many others to Jesus. During the past year many children in our Sunday School learned to repeat Bible verses, some of them thousands of verses, but two little girls took the prize. They had learned all of the verses of all the books of the New Testament excepting Matthew's Gospel.

The Pyeng Yang and the Yeng Byen District Conferences just closed a joint session in Pyeng Yang. It was a Conference of wonderful power and blessing. The work, as done by the native preachers was of remarkable efficiency.

SEOUL.

Miss Ivy sends us the following account of the blessing at the Water Gate Church, S.M.E., February.

It was during the week of Universal Prayer that Dr. Hardie and the Korean pastor thought best to hold services at the Water Gate Church, Seoul.

The week of Prayer for the Million Souls this year had been faithfully observed by the Koreans alone; and, long and earnest had been the prayers for *others*. Prayer, by many, which God true to His Word could not answer for iniquity was regarded in the heart of the suppliant.

Services were held morning and evening with the church members present, outsiders not being encouraged to come. This was to be a time of waiting before the Lord when the members of the church were to *know* if they could suffer long and be kind; if they really *possessed* the love that never fails; if old things *had passed* away and we the pastors, officials, church members and missionaries were *new* creatures in Christ Jesus. Water Gate Church was to be searched, sin was to be hounded down and made hideous hateful, unbearable and the omniscient God yet tender Father by means of His Word and His Spirit was to do it.

Unless the Word was given place how could His Spirit search and know and try them and see if there be any wicked way in them and lead them in ways everlasting. With this thought prominent Dr. Hardie asked that before and after each service 1 Cor. 13 be read and studied.

Have you ever read this chapter four times a day and prayed David's Prayer Ps. 103: 43 meanwhile? If so, you will appreciate the condition of some of the Christians after about three days of such preaching and teaching. The point of view began to be an individual and inward one; the revelations of self to deepen until one night at two o'clock, one was awakened by a song and the opening of the church wall gate. It was the returning of the Korean pastor, a Bible Woman and two indefinite Christians who had spent the cold, weary hours on a lone mountain in prayer.

The following morning the Pastor with his face on the floor began to pray for the flock, but ended with confessions to God in heart-rending, sobs. Pastor Wong is a splendid man but with a quickened conscience a new view of the *hideousness* of sin was his; a faint knowledge of what his sin cost Jesus was born of that morning's soul struggle. Thus God worked and His blessed Spirit did His office work of convicting the world of sin, until sin made unbearable was confessed privately, publicly and to Him alone, as its nature demanded at each succeeding service.

Somehow one felt that an ocean wave of God's power had swept the little church of all the accumulated drift of indifference and debris of known sins; and, He who restoreth the soul was filling hearts with His presence. To Him be the praise!

The East Gate Church, N.M.E., has received 643 enquirers and has sold 15,000 gospels of Mark. All this is the work of about 60 people going out two by two faithfully preaching.

At the Talsung Church in Seoul over 300 new believers have been recorded since last fall, 200 of there came in during one week as the result of the new movement.

One missionary, in this city, has given out for distribution over 20,000 scripture tracts and over 8,000 Marks since Christmas.

An elder who on account of financial difficulties gave up his church work and took up employment at the mines, having settled with his creditors, has exchanged 40 *yen* a month there, for 15 *yen* a month which was all the church could offer in Seoul, and has returned to work for the Master, thereby sacrificing his interest in the mine itself, which has proved to be a rich one.

Rev. Chas. A. Clark, says: "My people have given hundreds of days of preaching this year, and they are praying night and day for their share of the million souls.

In the Church official Board of Yang Keun County in Oct. they set 5,000 new believers as their share and apportioned out so many to each church. Yang Ju County is also praying for 5,000.

In Yang Keun the Sanzimi Church has only a 4½ kan building, very small even for a home. Their apportionment of the million was 400 souls. They decided that when they asked the Lord to give them 400 they most provide a place for them to worship in, so they sold their old

building and are putting up one of 15 kan or nearly four times the size and are going to ask and expect the Lord to fill it."

CHEMULPO.

News reached us in February that in one of the churches of Chemulpo, M.F., an audience of 800 ordered 7,000 gospels, and promised 2,260 days of evangelistic work.

CHOON CHUN.

We heard from Rev. J. R. Moose, on Feb. 15, 1910, as follows: "Three hundred and seventy pledge cards have been signed and handed to me, in my circuit. So far as I know only three leagues have organized and elected a secretary. This work will be pushed much farther and we hope to have many more join the League (New Testament).

As to days of work pledged I do not know just how many but something more than a thousand have been reported to me, and the good work goes on. The most of my work is new in fact all of it is new. But I can say that there is now a deeper interest in the work than has ever been before, and many people are praying and working for the million souls. Something more than two thousand five hundred of the special Mark have gone out and I consider this work only started. Our winter class meets here to-morrow and I hope that more than this number will be taken by the men who come to this class."

TAIKU.

FROM REV. H. M. BRUEN.

"'Come early and avoid the rush,' would be considered a joke as applied to churches in America," replied someone when told of the rush at the church door to-day. It was a sight, hats nearly crushed and clothes almost rent in the scramble. What was it, do you ask? It was the Men's Winter Bible class students who together with the local city congregation of men, had been waiting for some time in the court-yard of the church for the women's service to close and vacate the building for the men. In other words the Bible class of 500 country men could not be accommodated in addition to the local congregation of men if they were confined to the men's half of the building. It was therefore announced that the women would assemble at nine thirty and then get out and let the men have the whole building at eleven. These were the eleventh hour men waiting for their chance. I did wish for a kodak, as I watched the stampede when the doors were finally flung open and a rush a thousand strong began. It reminded me of a Yale-Princeton foot-ball rush for the grand-stand. This took place on Feb. 20th not for comfortable seats but for a bare wood floor, the only article of furniture being one wood stove. And what was that hymn they sang at the close of service? It was "A million souls for Jesus this year." This watchword has been taken up

by all the Protestant bodies working in Korea, and there are few public services where this is not voiced in praise or petition.

Our correspondent added later that their men's country class at Taiku was 500 strong, not counting the city members. The evening audiences numbered 1,500, over 3,000 days of work were pledged and 16,432 Marks were sold. The class continued for eight days. Some of the men walked one hundred English miles to attend.

THE MILLION SOUL'S MOVEMENT.

NOTES ON VISITS TO PYENG YANG; SYEN CHYUN; CHEMULPO;
AND TAIKU.

BY REV. GEORGE T. B. DAVIS.

During the past three months in Korea it has been my privilege to visit twelve mission stations; meet personally the majority of the missionaries in Korea; travel hundreds of li on horseback; address thousands of Koreans through interpreters; and be in the midst of the most marvellous forward movement in missions in the history of the Christian Church.

Words cannot describe the joy I have felt; nor the blessing I have received.

Thank God for the manner in which He is answering prayer. Wonderful reports are reaching us of great harvests in widely separated places. Every day the tide is rising higher.

The enthusiasm of the Koreans for purchasing gospels and giving them to their unsaved friends to win them to Christ seems boundless. It is not surprising that the first 300,000 copies of St. Mark's Gospel were quickly exhausted, and that a fourth, fifth and sixth hundred thousand have been ordered; and that finally 100,000 had to be sent from Japan by express, in order to meet the increasing demand.

In Pyeng Yang an audience of 800 men attending a Country Bible Class and Institute, rose up to state how many they would purchase, and in a few moments 26,427 copies were recorded. Mr. Swallen, who was conducting the subscriptions was about to begin at 500, when a man on the platform whispered that he wanted one thousand copies. In addition there were several in the audience who arose to say they would take 400 or 500 copies each; while over 50 declared they would each purchase 100 copies.

At Syen Chun a few days later an audience of about 1,600 ordered 26,443 St. Mark's for distribution, and the next night subscribed for over 6,000 more, making a total of 33,000.

At Chemulpo, a few days ago one church, with an audience of about 800, ordered over 7,000 gospels; while at a Bible Training Class at Seoul the following day, the sale of gospels for distribution was started by a man ordering 1,000 copies.

At Taiku however the enthusiasm in purchasing the gospels reached its climax when two men arose to say they each wanted 1,000 copies. Each time Mr. Bruen, who was conducting the subscription, called upon the audience to sing a hymn of praise because of the good news. The less than 500 men present that evening at the Country Bible Class were very poor, but in spite of that they ordered nearly 16,000 gospels, which almost or quite exceeded the record in Pyeng Yang.

One of the most hopeful features of the work of distributing God's Word by the Christians is that the movement is spreading into the small district classes and to the individual churches. *En route* from Taiku to Seoul Mr. Swearer told me that he recently conducted a class of 40 men where they made an offering of over 2,000 days of service, and purchased over 2,000 gospels, and were going to the groups to work the same plan in the separate congregations.

Glowing reports were also given me by Mr. Burdick of the deep revival spirit which had been manifested in almost all the district classes he had been conducting this winter, and of how eagerly they too were taking up the distribution of the Scriptures.

Thank God the Koreans are sacrificing not only their money, but their time in order to win the million souls to our Lord. At Central Church, Pyeng Yang, one night, at the call of Dr. Moffatt, the 1,800 men who were present wrote their names on slips of paper, giving the number of days of preaching they were willing to offer to God, and the total was found to be 22,150 days, or the equivalent of one man preaching for over 61 years.

It is worth traveling a long distance to see the way in which Pyeng Yang is being brought to Christ by the Christians of the city. For an entire week the College and Academy dispensed with their regular studies, and gave all the time to the study of God's Word. After a prayer-meeting in the afternoon they went all over the city doing personal work, and glorious results followed. Then each evening there was an evangelistic address to the student body. This is one of the most unique and practical plans for a school of which I have ever heard, and I only wish it might be widely copied in America, England and Australia.

Even the primary scholars in Pyeng Yang are on fire with fervor. Mr. McCune recently gave me a translation of a post-card he received from Kil Moksa of Pyeng Yang, in which the situation in Pyeng Yang is aptly described. Pastor Kil writes:

"I am continually praying that you may always be filled with the Holy Spirit, Amen. I praise God for the wonderful manifestation of His Glory. I cannot stop the flow of tears as I think of it. Here, at this time College and Academy students are enthusiastically preaching and the primary school-pupils are overflowing with enthusiasm in preaching the love of God. Even the little tots of seven years, gathered together and brought money to buy tracts and Gospels. They took these out on the streets, and took turns at preaching. These tiny boys filled with fiery zeal, stood telling the story of Jesus, with tears streaming down their faces. They went to individuals, seized them by their wrists and plead with them to accept Jesus as their Savior. Up to yesterday some 400 men have stood up in the churches, and confessed Christ for the first time (in three or four days). Some testified

that on the previous days, when these little boys preached to them, they realized their sins and broke down in tears. Praise; Praise the Lord! All glory to our precious Jesus! What a glorious privilege to live in such a time of His grace!"

(Signed) KIL SUN CHU.

During the last three weeks or so in Pyeng Yang there have been 700 new believers in Central Church alone; while at the Methodist Church there were over 100 new believers on one Sunday.

God's Spirit is certainly being poured out upon the Korean Church in a wonderful manner. It was a significant and far-reaching action that was taken at the recent conference of Methodist leaders at Pyeng Yang, conducted by Dr. Noble, when the Koreans adopted a resolution to send out a Korean missionary to China. This is the beginning of the great mission to which the Christian church in Korea feels herself called—the evangelization of China.

* * * * *

Thank God for the hundreds of thousands of copies of God's Word being put into heathen hands and homes and hearts; and for the tens of thousands of days of work being pledged; but we know that the final victory will be won by earnest believing prayer. Matthew 18: 19, 20.

THE SPIRIT OF UNITY SHOWN BY KOREAN CHRISTIANS.

BY MISS TAYLOR, PRESBYT.

It was a great privilege to be able to go with Miss Snavely, M.E., as for the first time she went alone, over the work that Miss Payne had loved so dearly, (and where they had labored together) as well as over that new field which through the division of territory, had been given her, to care for by the Presbyterians.

I was very much impressed with the spirit of union among the Koreans, and the welcome we received. Imagine the furore in America if all the Presbyterian churches in one county were by act of General Assembly, turned over to another denomination, no matter how good, without consulting them or giving them any vote in the matter. Fancy the reception the new Bishop would get as he made a tour of his new charges! It would be anything but a triumphal procession; but here the Cross of Christ blots out all other considerations, and we have been welcomed most heartily. The Korean church has certainly been built on the true foundation: Jesus Christ; seeking His glory its basic principle.

When the news of the change first came, one of the Korean pastors preached a sermon on Matt. 21: 29, likening the Presbyterian church to the son who refused to go at his father's request but afterward repented and went, and pointing out how much better he was than the son who

promised to go, and was not to be depended on. They, the Presbyterians, had said they would not join the Methodists,* *but now they were going to unite*, and in no half-hearted way, to uphold the Cross. Hand in hand they are now making great plans to take Hai-Ju for Christ. I believe it means much for the Kingdom there. We felt the strength of their united prayers and active interest very much.

The next Sunday, this pastor preached from Eph. 2:13, "*Ye that were once afar off were made nigh by the blood of Christ.*" Beginning with America and Korea, once afar off, but thro the missionaries of the cross made nigh, then coming nearer home, and showing how Seoul the Capital, and Hai-Ju, were thro civilization following the light of the gospel, brought nigh, so that instead of taking days, it only took a few hours to go to the Capital, he went still further, and showed how the two churches in Hai-Ju had been brought nigh by the power of the Cross, and pointed out the strength in union. "No matter what it is," he went on to demonstrate, if there is discord there is a leakage of power, and a dissatisfaction "*Chammy Erpso*"† which expresses it all very conclusively to the Korean. He illustrated it by the home and the step-mother who is the terror of Korean girls. If there is union between the stepmother and daughter the home will be happy, but if not? They all seemed to understand. This spirit seemed to pervade all the churches we saw, and it seemed to bring nearer the time when all such distinctions will be blotted out in the joy of being united with Christ. II is one of the many lessons I have learned from the Koreans. So often t feel as tho they were the teachers and I the taught.

From the Y. M. C. A., Seoul, we have received the following interesting notes with regard to their educational department.

FEBRUARY 20TH, 1910.

ACADEMIC COURSE:—	No. students now actually attending.	
Students: First year	58	54
Bible, Geo., History, Math., Music, Drawing, Natural History, Drill, Lang. (Eng. or Jap.)		
Second year.....	29	29
Bible, W. History, W. Geo., Math., Phy. and Hy., Botany, Physical Geo., Drill, Lang. (Eng. or Jap.)		
Third year	13	13
Bible, Com. Law, Alg., Geometry, Pol., Eco., Chemistry, Physics, Astro- nomy, Drill, Lang. (Eng. or Jap.)		
Total	105	101
 POST GRADUATE ENGLISH:—		
"A" Class	10	10
Bible, Carpenter's Geo., Reader, Arith., Gram., Good Health, Dict., Comp., Phy. and Hy., Drill.		

* In organic union of all churches.

† No pleasure or satisfaction.

"B" Class	5	5
Bible, History, Conv., Arith., Gram., Trans., Chemistry, Physics, Drill.		
POST GRADUATE JAPANESE.....	18	18
Bible, Reader, Gram., Arith., Conv., Comp., Phy. and Hy., Drill.		
Total	33	33
TRADE COURSE:—		
Carpentry.....	13	12
Tin Smithing	6	6
Camera Club	4	4
Total	23	22
NIGHT COURSE:—		
English Class Third year	7	6
" " First year	21	11
Japanese Class Second year	20	18
" " First year	19	19
Book-keeping Class	13	10
Total	80	64
Grand Total	241	220
Total No. of Different Students.....		220

Age of students 15 to 33. Most of the students are from the higher and middle classes.

The following represent some features of the religious department of the Y. M. C. A. from Sept., 1909 to Jan., 1910, showing how the silent influences at work in the school this fall and winter have borne fruit. The resolutions noted below were made by the students on their own initiative.

There had been up to January, 1910:

21 Sunday afternoon meetings, 5,012 attendance.

231 Bible sessions, 5,004 attendance. There are 28 Bible Classes held each week in addition to the compulsory Bible study in the school.

The number of men in Bible class is 785 of which 167 are students.

The number of men who decided in Sunday meetings to attend church is 92.

The students of Association organized a personal work club and held 14 meetings since the beginning; with a total attendance of 3,611.

The students of the Association voluntarily and unanimously decided that they should attend church every Sunday.

That as all could not afford silk for their outer robe, the entire school decided to adopt cotton cloth as the school dress and none would wear silk to their classes.

That while the Association forbade smoking in the building, they resolved that no student should smoke even outside of building or on the street, when he had on the school dress.

More than this, an organization has been started among the students for reaching students of other schools for Jesus Christ.

18 special prayer-meetings were held during the week of prayer for the entire world.

A short sermon has been printed in mixed script for distributing among the educated classes.

A personal workers special Bible class of 10 men has been started and the students spent an hour every day in training.

MISSION EDUCATION IN KOREA.

It has been said by so well known a writer as Mr. Kennan that Korea has no schools except those in the capital established by the government; which shows how freely writers and travelers, generalize, and even make dogmatic assertions which are entirely contrary to fact.

When Protestant missionaries came here, 26 years ago, nearly every fair sized hamlet had its school, and every wealthy gentleman's house had its tutor, where his sons, the children of his better class retainers, and of his poorer relatives and friends, were taught from early morn till dewy eve, every day in the week, Sundays included.

Nor need the European smile in contempt of these schools, or felicitate himself too much on the absolute superiority of his own. The West has still something to learn from the East, tho she may not yet have discovered it. It is true that in those schools, the boys learned nothing but Chinese classics, which by the way, contain the wisdom of Confucius, one of the worlds greatest sages—but they gained such a wonderful memory training, as we most unfortunately, see nothing of in Western lands. Thousands of Chinese characters and wise sayings, were learned by heart, so that chapter after chapter, and book after book, could be repeated with absolute precision. They gained at the same time wonderful concentration, for each boy studied his lesson aloud in the presence of all the others, no two repeating the same words at the same time.

With this mental outfit, the subsequent absorption of any amount of scientific knowledge is a light matter. These were the native Korean schools, but when Mr. Kennan was in Korea, missionaries had been some 15 or more years in the country, and there were at that time, hundreds of little Christian primary schools, all thro the land, where not only Chinese was being taught in the old way, but in many of them "the three R.s" with Geography, usually History, and of course the Bible.

The fact is, that Koreans were the first to introduce Eastern letters to their island neighbors, and have always excelled as scholars, from the early days of the nation when her students formed one of the finest alphabets in the world, because her common people *must* read.

By the same token they invented moveable type before Guttenberg was born, or European type dreamed of, and to-day Korean Literati have few superiors in Asia in Chinese Classics.

Koreans as far as we can learn, have always been a book-loving people and we know how they often outrank our boys in American schools and colleges.

It is right here that we take issue with Mr. Hulbert, who in his thoughtful paper on "A National Ideal for Korea" in our January issue, reached the conclusion that the religious ideal was the only one possible to them. It is surely the best and highest to which any nation could aspire, the one indeed intended by God for all peoples, since it is but loyalty to the king of nations, the patriotism of those whose

citizenship is in Heaven, but it is not the only ideal up to which Koreans are capable of high attainment.

Certainly high development along intellectual lines is for them not only a possibility, but a probability according to the present outlook, nor is it going too far to say they are naturally fitted to become the most scholarly people in the Far East.

Since Western schools have been opened, some 25 years ago, and they have awakened to the fact of "Western Science" and have been forced to realize that they have not only been falling behind other nations in material things, but behind their own early standards, the desire for knowledge has been so rapidly increasing, that missionaries have been well nigh overwhelmed with the ever growing demand for teachers.

At present the growth in mission schools and students is remarkable. Last year, one mission, the largest, reported 14,936 students under instruction, including men in college and professional work, the latter number being quite small as yet. There were then in that mission 588 self-supporting primary schools—and 15 boys and girls boarding schools and academies, in all of which all pupils pay for their board, and something for tuition. Another large Protestant mission reports 5,936 students under tuition, and 194 primary schools. In addition, we have five other Protestant missions, the large Y. M. C. A. school in the Capital, and the French Romanists. Most of these missions have not only large and flourishing boys and girls boarding and high schools, but parochial schools, connected with nearly every little village, where there are Christians, in the country.

It would be a moderate estimate of the pupils of all the Christian schools, to double the number belonging to the oldest mission mentioned above, bringing the total very close to 30,000. In some of these missions, the annual increase of students for the last five or six years, has been $33\frac{1}{3}\%$ and many are sent away for want of accommodations.

In nearly all these schools, all teaching is done in the vernacular,* Chinese is taught in all, Japanese in many, and English is now being taught in nearly all the academies to certain classes. In most of the primary schools the curriculum consists of Kukman (the native script) easy Chinese which takes the place of Latin with us, and usually History, Arithmetic, Geography, Map drawing and free hand drawing. There are some schools which are not able to command the services of competent teachers, and do not have so full a curriculum, but this represents the average, and the ideal of all.

As a rule, whenever possible the teacher even of the primary, is one who has graduated from some mission school. He must know Chinese, and is invariably a Christian. The graduates of our middle schools, and colleges are eagerly sought both by Christian and heathen schools as soon as they are available. Missions differ somewhat in practice in regard to the way this teacher is supported. Some pay the salary in part at

* There are two or three exceptions in boys and girls boarding schools in the higher classes.

least, for perhaps $\frac{1}{3}$ or $\frac{1}{4}$ of the schools, with foreign funds, and, others insist with rare exceptions, on the native church paying the whole. The aim of all these missions is to bring all the schools to a wholly self-supporting basis as early as possible. The salary is small, perhaps not \$10. gold a month, but often it would if paid in currency, be a great burden upon the poor country peasants, with their wage rate of about 20 cents a day. Instead they frequently unite in building a little cottage for the teachers home, give him a field which he can cultivate, or a stated number of bags of rice, and loads of fuel, etc. Sometimes a church will endow a school, by setting apart enough fields to permanently support it.

Of course the books used are carefully censored by the missionaries, everything of a distinctly heathen character is rigorously omitted, and as fast as possible books are being prepared, many of them in mixed script,* from the English, Japanese or Chinese. These schools, as well as all the higher ones, with which missions have to do, are all under the control of school Boards, consisting of native church officers and missionaries, and it is expected that in time they will be entirely under the control of the native church, but at present nothing of importance is decided without the advice and consent of the missionaries. In a report of the Educational Committee of the council of missions, for 1909 we are told by Dr. Gale that "the books permitted by the government are a very meagre list† along some useful lines. Especially in history, we are hopelessly defective. Some lines are well represented, and some sets prepared by the Department are well suited to the needs, but as a whole the books thus far issued are not sufficient in scope. The Department has a Board of readers that examines and decides on books offered for registration. The rules that govern this Board and their methods are not fully known, tho the chief desire seems to be to keep out of the books anything of a political nature good, bad, and indifferent." By a letter from the U. S. Consul General dated Feb. 29, 1909 the missionaries were assured thro him, by the Government that the freedom of Christian religious teaching in mission schools will not be interfered with, in any manner, under the proposed registration of these schools.

Registration is required of all schools, and all must come up to a certain standard fixed by the government, but thus far this has proved no hindrance.

As soon as the church and the schools were ready for it, high schools, and academies were established; now there are one or two colleges, one medical, and two theological schools. The largest of these academies and colleges are in Pyeng Yang, Seoul and Song Do. In Pyeng Yang the boys academy, and college are union institutions under the care of the Methodists and Presbyterians. I refer our readers to an article in the March number of this paper by the President of this institu-

* Native script, with occasional Chinese characters.

† A new and somewhat enlarged tho still meagre list has just been issued by the Educational Department of the Government.

tion, W. M. Baird, Ph.D., for details regarding it, and its rapid growth, but will say for the benefit of those who may not have access to this, that, its students are like those of nearly all our high schools, all Christians. In fact none but Christians,* highly recommended, who are able to pass a severe examination are received. The teachers are both missionaries, and Koreans, the teaching as in all the schools is entirely in the vernacular.

In fact very much the same rules govern all the higher schools of the missions, which hold with the primary schools. They are all graded with a course of six years for primaries, three, four, or five years for academies, and four years for the college course.

The curriculum of the academies covers Arithmetic, Algebra, Geometry, Korean and general History, Physiology, Hygiene, Physical, Geography, Nature Study, High School Physics, Elementary Botany, Astronomy, Chemistry, and Zoology, English, Japanese, Chinese, writing composition, and of course very thorough Bible study.

This course may be varied somewhat in different schools but is nearly the same in all. The boys are all engaged in Christian work of some kind, and they have their own missionary societies, to which they give generously, and many are expecting to become teachers or pastors. Quite a number of the boys are working their way thro these schools, and for this purpose, manual departments have been established in some places, by which they are taught printing, carpentering, blacksmithing, etc. and so enabled to pay their own way.

The expenses of the boys, as to board and tuition, are paid except in case of special scholarships, by parents or by the boys themselves, tho the tuition fee is quite small, and the foreign teachers' salaries as well as the equipment all comes from foreign funds.

In addition to the schools already mentioned, there are annual normal classes covering a seven years' course, weekly normal classes, for the help and instruction of primary school teachers, and night schools.

The Y. M. C. A. in Seoul have a flourishing academy, with 220 students in addition to the ordinary mission schools. We have not mentioned any of the numberless native private schools which of late have been springing into existence everywhere, but nearly all are taught by graduates of Christian institutions, where it has been possible to get them. We have not the data, so cannot give the whole number of Christian high schools in Korea, but the largest mission reports 15, the next in size four, the other five have not more than one or two each, making perhaps a total of 25, possibly including girls schools of thirty. We greatly regret that both the paucity of obtainable statistics, and the limited space, have necessitated so meagre an outline of what is being done in an educational way, by the missions in Korea. We have an educational association of which Mr.

* There is scarcely a mission academy or boarding school which is in any way adequate to the need. Where donors put \$25,000, or \$50,000, or even \$100,000, on a single dormitory in America they consider \$30,000, almost too much for all buildings and equipments of an academy or college in Korea. In consequence many must be refused and Christians are naturally and rightly given the preference. The action of the teaching force here in carrying on work with such paucity of accommodation and equipment, hampered on all sides, is little less than heroic.

Wasson of Song Do is Chairman, and it is hoped that in the near future they will give us an adequate and full report on mission schools in this country, with complete statistics.

We refer those who would enquire further, to this association, or to the annual reports of the several missions.

A CHRISTMAS VACATION.

REV. MR. BILLINGS.

There is a custom in the Pyeng Yang Union College and Academy which might easily provoke adverse criticism on the part of anyone who did not understand the conditions. It is the custom of a long vacation at the Christmas holiday season. Believing that the main purpose of this Christian school is to raise up a trained and intelligent leadership for the Christian conquest of Korea, every effort is put forth to make the school an evangelizing agency. To this end we have a Preachers' Society among the students, the members of which not only help in the churches, but also do house-to-house and street preaching. For the same purpose we have the long vacation which gives an opportunity for both teachers and pupils to do definite evangelistic work. A series of meetings were held during the week preceding examinations to prepare the minds and hearts of the students for this work and report blanks were distributed so that a record of their work could be obtained. At a meeting on February first these reports were returned and an opportunity for testimony was given. This meeting lasted for two hours instead of one and was the most encouraging meeting which we have seen in a year and a half in Korea. Listening to the story of how they had won their unbelieving friends and neighbors, of the many who had not merely promised to believe but had joined the church and given evidence of their sincerity of purpose, and to the testimonies of the joy and blessing which had come in service, it was indeed difficult to see how any missionary could fail to realize the fact that in the school work, properly conducted, lies the centre of power for the young Korean Church.

But not only to the students did this vacation prove a blessing. One Korean and two missionary teachers went to Whang Hai Do and conducted two Bible Classes. This was beneficial in many ways. It gave an opportunity to renew our contact with country work, to get into the home life of some of the students, and to get acquainted with each other—a thing which the press of school work does not well permit. The first class was at Haiju where there were 183 men and school boys over fifteen years of age who bought badges and enrolled for study. These were divided into four divisions and with the aid of several good Korean teachers, each division was taught three times a day. Every afternoon a time was set apart for house-to-house preaching and a systematic effort made to bring the Gospel to every house in the city. Every county on the circuit was represented several men walking 170 li to attend. The second class was held at Paik Chun, where 100 enrolled

for study. On the last night at a general service held in the church an opportunity was given to pledge themselves as to the number of days they would give for preaching during the coming year. Fifty-nine persons responded pledging from 5 to 60 days each or a total of 1,014 days (excluding Sundays) for the coming year! Such a vacation! Who wouldn't be a foreign missionary?

We are more than glad to insert the following notice of the Bible Success Band, and to urge that the memorizing of the Bible be more and more earnestly pressed upon the people. They memorize with great ease having been trained thereto for generations, so that they are as it was prepared to appropriate the riches of the Bible in this way.

We would nevertheless deprecate laying the burden of a hard and fast promise or written pledge upon them in this matter, for the very reason that they are so ready to promise and so faithful in trying to keep to their word.

It seems to us at least at present that it would be better to leave this as a question of privilege, and we doubt not, that they will readily take it up as a pleasure not a yoke.

We would suggest that parents be urged to train their children into the habit of memorizing a verse or two each day, for a habit like this formed in childhood, will hold faster than any oath.

THE BIBLE SUCCESS BAND.

MRS. DAVIS.

The readers of THE KOREA MISSION FIELD, may be interested to know that the B. S. B. is being taken up with enthusiasm in Korea.

Booklets containing the list of verses for 1910 have recently been issued in Chinese, Japanese, English and Korean, and a strong Committee has been formed—to promote the movement in this Country. The Committee are as follows :

Dr. W. H. FORSYTHE...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Chairman.</i>
Miss E. JULIA PINDER...	...	...	...	...	...	...	<i>Secretary.</i>
Rev. M. C. FENWICK...							
Rev. G. S. McCUNE.							
Dr. R. A. HARDIE.							
Rev. A. A. PIETERS.							
Rev. B. W. BILLINGS.							

Chosen Men of God—for the Evangelization of Korea.

More people are continually becoming interested in a daily systematic memorizing of God's Word. It has also been found to be very adaptable for the women of Korea.

At a recent meeting of the Pres. Station—at Pyeng Yang—it was voted to promote the work of the Bible Success Band, also, the Methodist Station at Pyeng Yang have practically done the same. The plan of B. S. B. is to learn a verse of Scripture each day, together with the reference.

The verses in the 1910 Booklet are arranged topically. One verse is provided for each day of the year. The more one follows the

plan of committing God's Word to memory, the more delightful the work becomes.

Recently, I had the pleasure of meeting a number of girls, who are on the honor roll of the Methodist Sabbath School at Pyeng Yang, some of whom have committed to memory four thousand verses of the Bible in a year. Two girls in the same school commenced memorizing Scripture, with Mark's Gospel and have committed the whole New Testament (with the exception of Matthew which they are now learning), in one year. Not all of us can expect to memorize the entire New Testament, but we can all learn a verse a day and where it is found. We can say it over and over, till it becomes sweet to our taste yea sweeter also than honey and the honey comb. Psalm 19: 10, Jeremiah 15: 16, Thy Words were found, and I did eat them; and Thy Word was unto me the joy and rejoicing of mine heart: for I am called by Thy Name, O Lord God of hosts.

MEDICAL ITINERATION (By a Clerical Man).

BY REV. WADE KOONS.

In my country travelling, one of the most trying things is the sight of an unlimited amount of disease and suffering that I cannot do anything to relieve. I believe if I could not be an evangelistic itinerator, I should choose to be a medical missionary.

So it was natural that I should jump at the chance that Dr. Whiting offered of having him as my companion for a week's trip on the West Coast, among people to whom the Chai Ryung Hospital is almost as inaccessible as if it were in Seoul or in the moon.

We took the usual outfit of bedding and food, except that the M.D. "skimped" himself on bedding so that his pony could carry more medicines, which was a wise proceeding, though even at that he ran out, and had to send back for more at the end of the first week of his three-weeks tour.

That was because all the accumulated ailments of the past 20 years were thought up, and brought to him, and in some cases, we were told in all frankness that they were buying for the illnesses they expected to have during the winter. The variety was astonishing, all the way from a grandmother whose shaking hands and worn face showed that she was not long for this world, but who went away over-joyed in the hope that the "foreign medicine" would give her some relief from the rheumatism that racked her old frame, to the baby whose convulsions could be stopped with simple treatment, and prevented by the care in feeding that his poor ignorant parents learned for the first time from the foreigner.

As a matter of fact, it seemed to me as a spectator, that four-fifths of the cases could have been prevented or alleviated by anyone with a little common-sense, but instead of this, many of them showed signs of

neglect, and not a few had been positively made much worse by Korean mal-practice. I remember one young farmer who was carried in on his father's back, and showed a foot so raw and suppurated that I could not look twice at it. The explanation was simple enough; some months before he had dropped a stone on it, and the bruise had been so painful that he called in a Korean doctor, who mixed up a paste of herbs and told them to bind it on. He merely failed to have them wait till it cooled, and the result of putting on that boiling-hot poultice was that the poor victim suffered all summer.

Perhaps the most valuable, as it was the most interesting part of the trip was our visit to the island of Cho Do, where a nice group was started some years ago, but only one foreigner had ever landed. The "voyage" of ten miles out and about 30 back, owing to adverse winds; was made in an open boat, designed as we found, primarily for resting peacefully on the beach. This it did to perfection, as we had a chance of observing when our boat-men deliberately ran it aground, and refused to budge for 10 hours because there was a capful of wind blowing. But much can be forgiven the boat for the memory of two nights of perfect sleep on deck under the stars.

One of the most grateful men I have ever seen, was a man on the island, whose paralyzed wife the doctor treated. This man and several others, had not heard of the opportunity for treatment till the evening before we left, and then came out to the boat in the dark. After he had paid for the medicine that was to make well the wife whom no end of Korean doctors has failed to cure, he stood for a while in thought, and then burst out, "It is not needful to say I am grateful to his Excellency, but tell him this is what I mean to do. Next spring I shall take my own boat and go around the island and gather up all the sick people and take them all to the Hospital so they can all receive this blessing." He had been a heathen all his life, and I fancy it was the first really unselfish purpose he had ever entertained.

As an opportunity for getting the Gospel, an effective hearing, the trip was unexcelled. I wish every doctor in the country could do the same thing twice a year, I am sure it would do them good, as well as helping the people whom they may never reach in the Hospitals, and telling the Story we are here to tell.

Figures for the 8 days (including Sunday) we were together, total 372 patients in 3 counties, of whom at least $\frac{2}{3}$ were not Christians. In that time we traveled 60 miles by land, beside the boat trip, and visited 7 groups of Christians.



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Life of Dr. Hall, by Mrs. Dr. HALL. 하락 의원 스적.....	50
Life of Luther, by Dr. J. S. GALE. 노득 기교 기략.....	45
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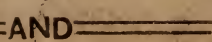
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